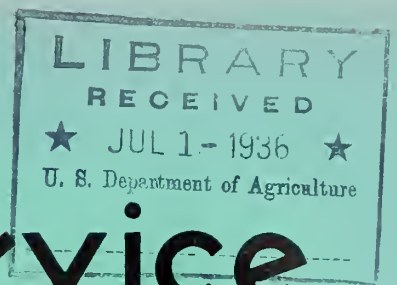


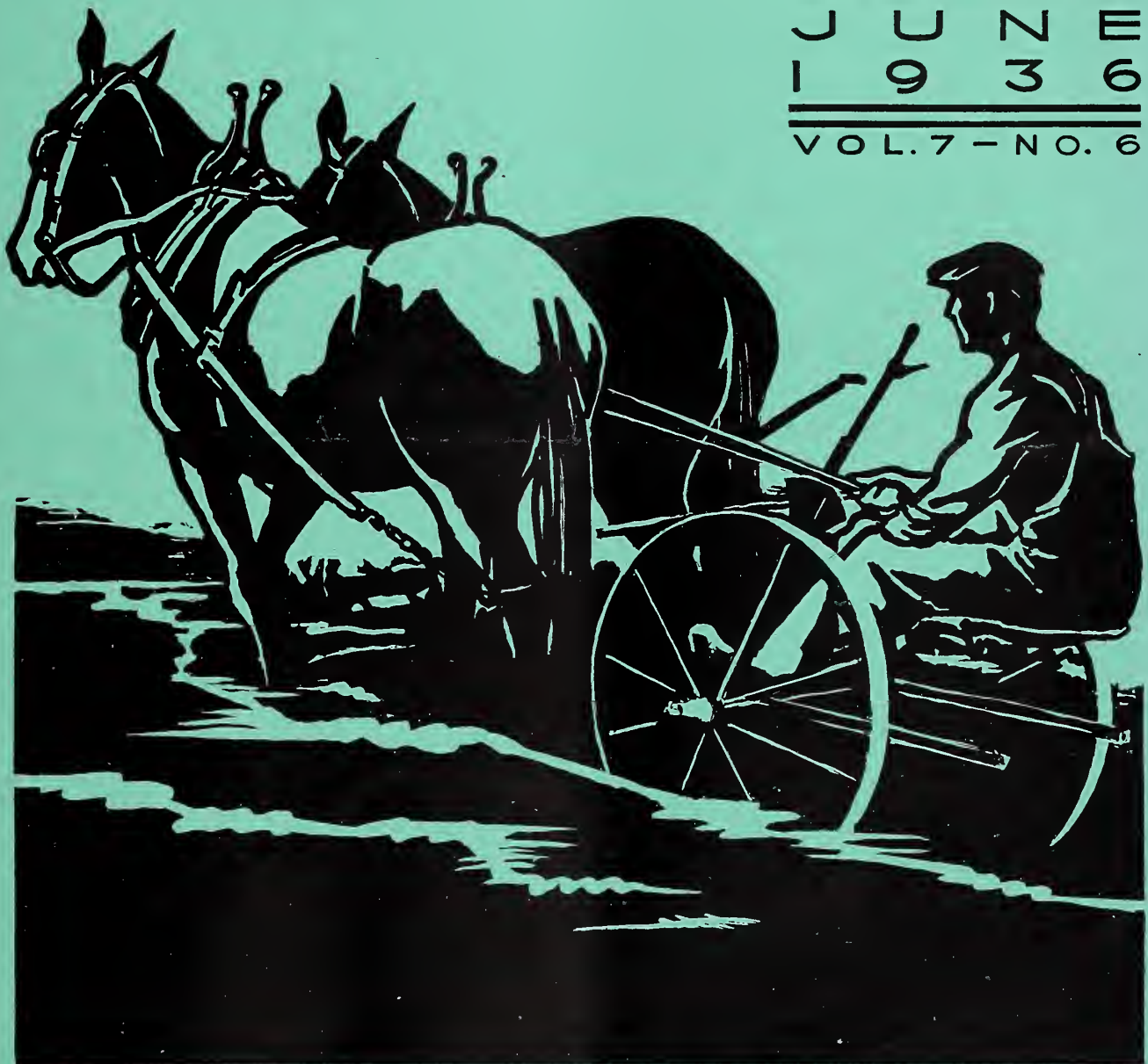
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Extension Service Review

J U N E
1 9 3 6
VOL. 7 - NO. 6



ISSUED MONTHLY BY EXTENSION SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In This Issue

WELL-ILLUSTRATED and carefully prepared circular letters are doing a good job in Wayne County, Pa. County Agent J. E. McKeehen finds that such letters are particularly useful in getting information to farmers who have not been reached through regular channels of extension work. Circular letters, which the specialists at the university helped to prepare, played an important part in the "grow healthy pullets" program and in the better-roughage program.

• • •

"Books Reward the Reader" explains how extension workers, in cooperation with the State Free Library Commission, have made it possible for rural families to read better books. Each year a theme is chosen and groups discuss the relation of various books to the general theme. South Dakota rural people have found that 5 years of experience with a home-reading project have widened their horizons and stimulated their interest to look beyond their own doorsteps.



"Let's Be Conservation Minded" say more than 18,000 Kansas 4-H boys and girls who are engaged in some phase of the program. Their aim is to conserve natural resources of all kinds. With youth on the march, future conservation efforts will be more readily established and carried to their goal.

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DONALD L. SAUNDERS, district extension agent of Yakima, Wash., was unsuccessful in his search for a suitable chart stand to display his charts. Acting upon the old adage, "necessity is the mother of invention", he obtained material from a car-wrecking concern and constructed his own chart stand at a cost of 10 cents. He explains the building of this chart stand in "Ingenuity Plus 10 Cents Produces a Handy Chart Stand."

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"PAVING The Way", not only with good intentions, but with definite and active programs, is the opportunity which North Carolina extension workers have found in their work. Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, the assistant extension director, relates the responsibilities of extension workers in the development of effective programs for the farm and home. The home demonstration agent and the county agent are working shoulder to shoulder to bring about a real adjustment of the farm and the home.

On The Calendar

National Education Association, Portland, Oreg., June 27-July 2.

Home Economics Association Meeting, Seattle, Wash., July 6-10.

WHAT is the weakest link in 4-H club work? Are large enrollments a handicap or an asset? To obtain definite answers to these and other questions troubling 4-H club workers, Illinois has developed a county recognition score card which is described in the article "Illinois Delves into Club Work." How the counties are scored and the surprising things learned about the strong and weak points of the 4-H set-up are explained. Illinois leaders predict that the results of this study will establish new principles that will result in a stronger long-time 4-H program for Illinois club girls.

• • •

IN THE Middle Rio Grande conservancy district, which was established to provide for flood control and for bringing the fertile land under irrigation and successful farming, an economic survey showed what was needed in Bernalillo, Valencia, and Socorro Counties, New Mexico. Farmers, businessmen, and extension workers cooperated in making the survey and after the results of the tabulation were presented to the various county and community committees recommendations were made for extension workers to arrange for demonstrations

showing the proper methods of clearing, leveling, and reclaiming the land for most efficient production.

• • •

COOPERATION that forgets State lines and extends the benefits of a well-rounded agricultural program to rural people is found in "T. V. A. Coordinates Activities." With a unity of purpose the T. V. A., extension workers, farm organizations, experiment stations, and other groups are working toward better rural living.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW is issued monthly by the EXTENSION SERVICE of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The matter contained in the REVIEW is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW seeks to supply to workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities, information of especial help to them in the performance of their duties, and is issued to them free by law. Others may obtain copies of the REVIEW from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 5 cents a copy, or by subscription at the rate of 50 cents a year, domestic, and 90 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

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Circular Letters Fill in the Gaps

And Round Out the County Program

County Agent J. E. McKeehen of Wayne County, Pa., believes in carefully planned and prepared circular letters. In the following article, he tells how they have extended the influence of the extension program in his county.

IN WAYNE COUNTY, PA., we have the same old problem of failing to reach all the farmers through the regular channels of extension work, such as meetings, demonstrations, local leaders, news articles, farm visits, and office calls. These farmers who are not thus reached, feel, perhaps justly so, that the county agent is not doing much to meet their problems. Circular letters, in an effective way, have filled in this gap in Wayne County.

One good example of the way in which circular letters do the job was in the "grow healthy pullets" program carried on in the county intensively during the years 1928 to 1930. Circular letters played an important part in this work. The letters were carefully planned in advance with the help of the poultry specialists from the college. Pictures were taken on farms in the county following good poultry practices. These were made into cuts and put on the letters to help convey a fuller meaning of the poultry practice under discussion.

In addition to the circular letters, the usual surveys were made to collect results and data which showed the advantage of following the program. Many poultrymen did follow it either completely or partially, but at the time the number of poultrymen who agreed to cooperate and follow the program was disappointing.

In the 7 or 8 years which have elapsed since then the results of the circular letters have been more and more in evidence. It took time to show the real value of the work. Poultrymen bought clean chicks, raised them on clean ground, and used clean feed and clean houses. They then had to go back and try some of their old methods as a comparison. But now in driving over the county I find range shelters located on clean range, and they are almost as general as a poultry house on a poultry farm. Poultrymen generally see the value of purchasing disease-free chicks.

The idea of using the correct type of mash hoppers and following feeding methods to furnish clean feed is taken as a matter of course. There is still room for improvement, but the circular letters prepared and sent out 7 or 8 years ago did a real piece of extension work in Wayne County.

For some time the Extension Service has been working on a program of better roughage in Wayne County. Good legume hay, well-eared ensilage corn, and productive pastures are very essential on any dairy farm. Certainly this is so in Wayne County where the growing of grain feeds for the dairy is greatly handicapped by high elevation and short seasons. This program up to 1935 had been carried along in the usual manner through indoor and field meetings and news articles. Considerable success was obtained in this manner, enough so that it was considered a major part of the county program.

During the winter and spring of 1934 and 1935, circular letters on definite subjects were prepared and sent out at an appropriate time. The first one told why the Extension Service thought it necessary for a dairyman to plan his farm program around the production of high-quality legume roughage, well-eared ensilage corn, and productive pastures. With this letter went a franked card asking several questions in regard to the farm-crop program on the farm. Three hundred of these cards were returned and gave a great deal of worth-while information that could be used later to good advantage at meetings. The other five letters that followed gave definite information on the production of legume hay, the growing of well-eared ensilage, soybean production, improving pastures, and the value of early cut hay.

This series of five letters was completed June 1, 1935. On December 1, 1935,

another letter on the same letterhead was sent out giving suggestions on dairy feeding in general. Particular attention was given in this last letter to the lack of vitamins in late-cut hay or hay leached by rain. This was thought important due to the excessive rainfall during the haying season of 1935.

These letters were sent to about 1,700 dairymen in the county, or any farmer having 10 cows or more. Again they were prepared with the help of the farm-crops specialists of the college. Their help was most valuable. Cuts were on the letterheads as in the poultry letters. However, the same cuts were used on all the letters, as we were trying to drive home one thought, and that was better roughage for the dairy. The cuts showed a picture of good legume hay, well-eared ensilage corn, and productive pastures. The pictures alone would not show or teach anything very definite, but the presence of the pictures helped to portray more fully the purpose of the letters.

Value of Letters

I do not have a long list of figures to prove the value of the circular letters used in the extension activities of Wayne County. The proof is here; we can feel it, and we can see it in changed practices.

Some of the results are not so easily tabulated but are readily seen throughout the county as one drives about and comes in contact with the farmers. Especially is this so when we try to picture the extent of these practices 10 years ago.

Ten or 15 years ago it was rather rare to find a farmer growing alfalfa. Now a survey shows 30 to 35 percent of the dairymen growing this valuable crop. In 1926 two farmers were growing soybeans; now the crop is a part of the crop program

(Continued on page 94)

Parent Education Plus Clothing

BACK of all child training in the modern manner are the ideas of integration and continuity. Every aspect of child life depends upon, and interacts with other aspects. Every moment of his life is a continuation of his past and a preparation for his future.

If contact with his mother is an infant's first social experience, so contact with his clothing is one of his first experiences with the physical world. Both contacts may produce either comfort and amiability or discomfort and irritability and, in so doing, influence the trend of personality development.

Throughout childhood and youth, clothing continues to play a prominent part. It can make play a more pleasant experience and so contribute to physical growth and also to social development. It may contribute to the development of independence and self-respect or go far toward destroying it.

Quite evidently, the all-round development of the child and the satisfactory adjustment of the adult are related to the program of both the parent education specialist and the specialist in clothing. How does this work out in practical application to the extension program as carried on in New Jersey?

One way in which the several phases of our work are combined is through monthly letters to young mothers. These letters are written by the various specialists and deal with every-day problems met in every home. They cover not only food and eating habits but clothing, considered in relation to suitability, and also in relation to its influence on the developing personality.

A second and more clearly defined way in which the parent education and the clothing programs coordinate is through the exhibits of preschool clothing and preschool play materials. The illustration shows a group of children modeling "self-help" garments and playing with educational toys at an extension institute held in a rural county.

These exhibits are used separately or together, and both emphasize selection, construction, health, and personality values. These exhibits have been used by parent-teacher associations and by parent education workers in emergency nursery schools, as well as by organized extension groups.



The coordination of the various extension projects in a local program offers many practical difficulties. Mrs. Marion McDowell, parent education specialist in New Jersey, tells how the parent education and clothing work has been successfully coordinated in her State.

A third method is part of an integrated training program for leaders of groups of young mothers. Out of eight lessons, two are on parent-education topics, two on clothing, two on food, and two on home-management topics. The above-mentioned exhibits were used in this course which included also trips to stores for better understanding of the consumer's problems in buying.

Among the questions for discussion in the two lessons on clothing of the preschool series were the following:

What are the psychological effects of clothing?

Why is color important in choosing a child's clothing?

How can we teach a child to appreciate his clothing?

In the first lesson, planned by the parent-education specialist on the general importance of the preschool period, reference was made to the influence of clothing.

A fourth type of coordination is used in our series of radio broadcasts, planned for use by discussion groups. All specialists again unite in planning the program, and, in her broadcasts, the clothing specialist has brought out many of the psychological aspects of clothing the family.

For instance, in discussing "Spring togs for the juniors", she remarked: "It is a proven fact that every individual reacts to the clothing which she wears, and this

is no more true of adults than of children—every child has a right to enjoy the clothing he wears." In speaking of "Comfortable clothing for toddlers", she said, "The psychology of children's clothing is an absorbing and important part of the young mother's study of the need of her child." * * *

"The child builds up certain emotional relationships through observation of the other children and adults about him." * * * "These ideas become so fixed * * * that to dress him in certain ways may strongly influence his behavior". * * * In discussing "The Adolescent and His Clothes", the opening statement declared, "A large share of the misunderstandings and arguments which arise from time to time, even in the best-regulated families, have to do with the matter of clothing and personal adornment."

These talks, given over the air, were discussed in groups organized by home demonstration agents and parent-educational leaders in all counties of the State.

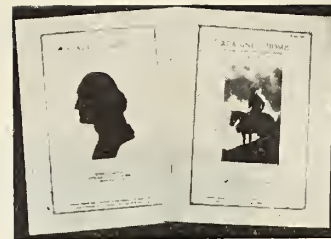
A fifth method, less direct, has been the discussion of clothing problems, among others, in groups of 4-H club leaders.

Much more might be said, but even in so brief an account the fact stands out clearly that the child training and clothing specialists have a joint problem in helping parents to understand more clearly children's and young people's sensitivity to clothing and the part it plays in the development of a well balanced personality.

Dairy Products for the Family

Home demonstration agents and county agents have made definite progress toward their goal of "Milk and Butter for Every Farm Family" in Georgia. Their annual reports show that 2,041 farms have obtained milk cows that had not owned cows in previous years. This progress was made possible by the effective use of newspaper articles, letters, meetings at schools and community centers, and with the cooperation of the rural Rehabilitation Administration, the State nutrition specialist, and other extension workers.

Five Years of Home Reading Show South Dakota Women How . . .



Books Reward the Reader

HOME extension groups in South Dakota have become better informed, more progressive, and happier as a result of a home-reading project which has been carried for 5 years. Their horizons have noticeably broadened, and their interest in the world beyond their own homes has expanded.

The home-reading project was started in 1929 by Mary A. Dolve, then nutritionist for the Extension Service, and Leora J. Lewis, at this time director of the Free Library Commission, Pierre, S. Dak. It has been continued in the past

Under the county library system in operation in South Dakota, a central distributing point is provided, with branches and stations in all of the towns and centers in the county; collections in all of the schools, and parcel-post service for families who cannot conveniently call at the central station or branch. Buffalo, Hyde, Potter, and Tripp Counties have such systems. Most of the larger towns have libraries, the facilities of which are at the disposal of extension groups.

Establishment of several community libraries this year is an interesting devel-

Study of the novel provided the theme for the second year. Topics discussed included the choosing of a novel, evaluating and measuring it. *Giants in the Earth*, by Ole Rolvaag, was used to illustrate the study. Project aids included both a list of novels to read and a list of books about books.

In the third year, *Knowing America Through Books* was the theme. The list of suggested reading included recent books which interpret America in drama, poetry, sociology, travel, biography, and fiction.

Project members in the fourth year traveled to foreign nations through their reading of books on travel, biography, drama, and fiction under the general theme *Knowing Other Countries Through Books*.

From their study of other nations, the readers in the fifth year turned to *Knowing Pioneer Life Through Books*. A report shows that 18,654 books were read during this year by family members.

Many counties used subjects from the home-reading project as special numbers on achievement-day programs. Some dramatizations on Rolvaag's *Giants in the Earth* were given. Others produced historical pageants based on reading of the year. Deuel County presented an episode showing the reading leader seated at a desk receiving the books studied this year. She dropped off to sleep, and all of the pioneer characters appeared in pantomime.

Some very striking exhibits on the reading project were shown at achievement days and fairs. One showed a sod house and covered wagon in miniature in front of a large map of the United States. A State-wide map project created greater interest in this project. Famous frontiers were marked on the map in a pictorial fashion and titles of books dealing with pioneer life placed in the various sections.

The reading project for 1936 deals with biography in which an unusual amount of interest is already evident. As this is

(Continued on page 95)



2 years by the State home demonstration leader and Celeste Barnes, director of the Free Library Commission. County and city libraries have also cooperated in making the project possible.

The Free Library Commission is a State department financed and managed by the State for the benefit of its people. The department helps with the organization of both town and county libraries and also lends books to anyone living in the State. It lends these books in various ways. Community or traveling libraries are sent to small towns or groups of families living in the rural districts; school collections comprising books suited to supplementary reading are circulated, and loans of single books made.

opment. Two of the most noteworthy of these are located at Pringle and Quinn in the western part of the State.

Both men and women have taken active part in the home-reading project. The director of the Free Library Commission assisted in outlining the project by preparing subject-matter bulletins and by conducting reading-training schools scheduled by the Extension Service. The circular used the first year was a general one dealing with reading in the home; books for young people and children were included in the suggested reading, and books for other members of the family on exploration and travel, human portraits, animal life, poetry, drama, and fiction.

Let's Be Conservation Minded



M. H. Coe, Kansas
4-H club leader

"LET'S make Kansas conservation minded" is the motto of every 4-H club in the State, according to M. H. Coe, State club leader of Kansas. Conservation activities are available either to individual club members or to entire club groups who choose any phase of conservation. There are now 18,150 4-H club members in the State engaged in some phase of the program.

Each 4-H club member and each 4-H club may choose which of the activities is to be studied and followed, but each member in Kansas is expected to select a definite activity to be undertaken for the protection or development of certain varieties of flowers, trees, shrubs, birds, or animals, or the conservation of soil and water, the prevention of fires or accidents, or for the preservation and repair of farm buildings and machinery, or similar definite conservation activities.

At the end of the year, each club member writes a brief narrative report of the work undertaken and accomplished using the subject, My Contribution to Conservation. Some of the club activities have included having a club campaign for obedience to game laws; preventing and eliminating unnecessary burning of nesting grounds and game cover; building terraces for soil conservation; building ponds for water conservation; studying the value of shelterbelts or windbreaks and helping to obtain the same in the community; and studying the factors most important in fire and accident prevention.

Suggested activities for individual club members have been locating and saving quails' nests and pheasants' nests when cutting alfalfa and other hay; feeding the birds and game in winter and constructing feeding places for them; providing bird and game sanctuaries and

Say Kansas 4-H Clubs

protecting them from cats and other marauders; planting wild flowers, shrubs, and trees, and learning how to do so successfully; controlling erosion through plantings and terraces; making a study of and giving correct information on birds and animals considered harmful but which really are helpful; and constructing fire-fighting or safety-first equipment. These and many other similar activities are included in the broad program now offered in conservation for 4-H club members in Kansas.

William Allen White On 4-H Conservation

"4-H clubs of Kansas have taken upon their shoulders the tremendous job of bringing Kansas to the agricultural apex of its possibilities.

"These young people understand the true need for conservation of soil, water, flowers, and especially bird and animal life. They realize that before man came nature maintained a balance among the members of her family. Then the gay, reckless pioneer came to Kansas and killed, for sheer sport, the bird life which fed upon seeds of injurious weeds and upon harmful insects. The present-day Kansan wonders at the amazing number of weeds and insects that infest his farm. He doesn't realize that his father and mother—the sainted pioneers—spoiled the equilibrium of nature. The decided change is terrific. Man would not remove the braces from under a New York skyscraper and then turn to say 'Why did that fall?'"

"4-H clubs are trying to teach future farmers the true value of these things, trying to show that under present conditions humanity cannot exist so easily and comfortably as it might. And in spite of all these things, however, the clubs are carrying on a program against nature's greatest hazards."

Prize trips and awards amounting to more than \$500 are given each year to winners in the conservation project. The two highest-ranking club members, one boy and one girl, in each county, where 10 or more 4-H club members have submitted complete reports on their conservation activities, are awarded a week's free outing at the new 4-H club building in Hutchinson, Kans., in the fall. The program of that week centers around conservation and proves to be one of the most enjoyable experiences that come to any club member. Also, during this week, at least one State champion is selected who is awarded a free trip to the national club congress at Chicago. Selection of the State champion is based on his previous record in conservation, his record as a 4-H club member, together with his activity and participation in the week's outing at Hutchinson.

To the club whose members submit the most outstanding results in the conservation of wildlife and natural resources, including tree planting, the American Forestry Association offers a special prize—a medal on which is inscribed the name of the club and the name of the individual whose contribution was most helpful in winning the contest. This medal passes from club to club, during consecutive years until the contest is won by the same club three different times, when the medal may be retained as a permanent trophy. Two smaller reproductions of the large medal are awarded to the winning boy and girl.

This conservation program is being promoted in nine Midwestern States, including Kansas. In carrying out their programs, 4-H club members become conscious of the cooperation of other agencies that recognize the importance of conservation. Encouraging the obedience to game laws can well be made the worthwhile feature of this work, especially for the entire club. Cooperation with the 4-H club groups reaches the real source of future conservation activities.

For Better Eyes

What to do with prize money? Lane County, Oreg., 4-H boys and girls answered that question and made a worth-while contribution to their county's welfare.

Younger boys and girls in Lane County's schools will have better eyes, through better care, as a result of the 4-H clubs' purchase of a telebinocular to be used by the county health nurses. The instrument makes available to school children in out-of-the-way places the benefits of modern eye examinations.

Illinois Delves Into Club Work

New County Recognition Score Card Reveals Amazing Things

WHERE is the weakest link in 4-H club work? Are large county enrollments a handicap in doing certain things recognized as good 4-H practice? Are counties with the smallest enrollment doing the best job?

4-H club specialists and leaders may think they know the answers to these and other questions, but there may be a surprise in store for them in the results of the new county recognition score card which has just been put through its first year of trial and operation by girls' 4-H club officials in Illinois. A summary prepared by Mary A. McKee, girls' 4-H club specialist of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, reveals some surprising and enlightening results that may set aside old beliefs in 4-H club work and establish certain new principles.

A strong factor for success, in the Illinois system at least, seems to be an active county committee, for counties that scored highest are those in which the county committee did the most effective work.

Although large county enrollments are sometimes used as an excuse for shortcomings in some departments of the 4-H club program, the new Illinois score card revealed that the low-scoring counties had low enrollments. High-scoring counties, on the other hand, were found to have large enrollments. They also had a large number of projects and hence a variety. It was also noted that the high-scoring counties were those which recruited a high percentage of their leaders from former club members. For the State as a whole, more than one-third of the 1,600 leaders are former club members. There are 230 former members who are leaders of local clubs and 305 4-H graduates who are assistant leaders. Each county of the State has an average of almost five former club members serving as local leaders.

The new county recognition plan in its first year has more than exceeded expectations. It already has increased enrollment to slightly more than 12,000 girls and balanced the county programs. Farm and home advisers and local county leaders have put their girls' 4-H club activities under the microscope, so to speak, to locate the strong and weak points of their operations. All but 4 of the 102

counties of the State are carrying on girls' 4-H club work and were scored by the card.

No county with fewer than 150 members was eligible for recognition, but this was not so strict a limitation as it might at first seem, as none of the 102 counties of the State has a potential membership of less than 500.

Leading the nine counties which gained recognition in the first year of the score card's operation was McLean, the largest county in the State. Sharing places with the leader in class A were Marshall and Putnam Counties, which are under one agent, and Shelby County. In class B

Purposes of Score Card

1. To correct the tendency for practically all recognition to go to individual members.
 2. To stimulate enrollment in 4-H clubs
 3. To provide a better basis for planning county programs.
-

came Cook, McHenry, and LaSalle. Outstanding in class C were Macon, Livingston, and Vermilion.

County advisers, farm or home bureau officials, leaders, and representatives of the membership in these counties will be honored at special ceremonies which are being planned for the annual 4-H club tour to be held at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, in June.

Comparisons between counties on the basis of high, low, and intermediate enrollment brought out some stimulating revelations in the different divisions of the score card.

Counties with 150 to 450 membership were classified as "high", those with more than 100 members but less than 150 as "middle", and those with fewer than 100 as "low." Each of these groups had practically the same number of counties, there being 29 in the high classification, 31 in the middle, and 33 in the low.

Superiority in the majority of cases was all on the side of high enrollment. In the case of percentage of members

enrolled in relation to potential membership, for instance, the State average was 12 percent. In contrast, the counties with the high enrollment were reaching 16 percent of their potential membership, the middle enrollment class of counties, 13 percent, and the low-enrollment group, only 8 percent.

The percentage increase in enrollment over the preceding year, the second item on the score card, showed 26 percent for the State average, while the high counties boosted their enrollment 38 percent; the middle counties, 29 percent; and the low counties, only 23 percent.

A comparison on tenure of membership showed that the percentage of fourth-year members who continued for a fifth season was 77 for the State, 67 for the high counties, 73 for the middle, and 88 for the low.

A definite correlation was found between the variety of interests, or number of projects carried in the county, and the enrollment. For all counties in the State there was an average of three projects carried. Four projects were carried by counties in the high enrollment class, three in the middle enrollment group, and only two projects in the low enrollment division.

In finish-up, or percentage of members completing their projects, the average for the State was 85, for the high-scoring counties, 84; middle-scoring counties, 84; and low-scoring counties, 83.

The percentage of achievement clubs was 73 for the State, 78 for the high-scoring counties, 76 for the low, and 69 for the medium.

When it came to the matter of getting in reports, counties with the high enrollment far outdid the low counties, despite the vastly greater amount of work required. The percentage of completed reports in county offices by finish-up school, for instance, was 81 for the State, 90 for the high counties, 80 for the middle, and only 74 for the low.

In percentage of clubs sending champion exhibits to the finish-up school the score was 50 for the State, 46 for the high counties, 48 for the middle, and 54 for the low. (Continued on p. 86)

Superiority of the larger clubs continued to manifest itself in the second division of the score card, that pertaining to leadership, and in practically all the other items of the score card. In the final item of the card, for instance, which dealt with the number of county club events held, the State average for all counties was three, that for the high counties, four; middle, three; and low, three.

One of the things revealed by the card was the extent to which the various counties are participating in various 4-H club activities. At the 1935 district contests, for instance, 89 counties had demonstration teams, 83 had clothing-judging teams, 77 had health girls, and 92 had outfits. At the State fair 75 counties had project exhibits, 21 had a foods judge, 5 a room-improvement judge, and 83 had entries in the dress review. Sixty counties placed members on the State honor roll of champions, and 77 counties had delegates at the annual 4-H club tour held at the university in the summer.

McLean County, which topped the list of "recognized" counties, had the highest score of any county in the State on leadership, largely because it has 16 former members leading clubs. The enrollment in McLean is 452 members.

Marshall and Putnam Counties, which had second place in the list of those recognized, were consistent all the way through. They have, for instance, 12 former members leading clubs and, with an enrollment of 246, are reaching 25 percent of their potential members.

To see how a good county committee should function one need only go to Shelby County, third in the list of recognized counties. This county had the highest score of any in the State on the work of the county committee. Members of the committee were particularly active and helpful in visiting local clubs and meetings.

Now that the first year of the score card has revealed the strong and weak points of the 4-H club set-up in the various counties, the results are being used to bolster activities during the second year. County advisers are enthusiastic about the system, and members of the State staff are confident that it will be a potent force in developing a stronger long-time program of girls' 4-H club work in Illinois.

APPROXIMATELY 100,000 Tennessee farmers attended 2,000 community meetings held by county and community committeemen and extension workers in explaining the new agricultural conservation program. The meetings were held during a 2-week period in April.

Rio Grande Economic Survey

Shows Farming Area Problems

COUNTY lines are forgotten when farmers and businessmen request aid in making economic agricultural surveys; at least they were when the New Mexico Extension Service cooperated in surveying the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district. Extension workers cooperated with farmers and businessmen in Bernalillo, Valencia, and Socorro Counties in assembling facts, in summarizing the information, and in working out constructive plans.

Although this agricultural district was considered in relation to the State, national, and international agricultural situation, greater emphasis was placed on meeting local agricultural needs. Committees were appointed in the three counties to study every phase of farming, ranching, and farm family living. Questionnaires were prepared by the State extension specialists and sent to a large number of farmers who had experienced the various farm problems of this valley district.

The results of a tabulation of the answers to the questionnaires were presented to the various county and community committees. After consideration by the committees, the extension specialists who served as committee secretaries, took the suggestions and recommendations of the committees and formulated a report. A revision of the report was made by the county extension agent in consultation with the county committees when such changes seemed advisable.

"The recommendations varied in the different counties", reports G. R. Quesenberry, director of the New Mexico Extension Service, "but for the most part were very similar."

This Middle Rio Grande conservancy district was established to provide for flood control and for bringing the fertile valley land under irrigation and successful farming. At present about one-half of the project is under irrigation, and the chief concern of the people is to complete a plan for bringing the rest of the land into cultivation.

The district does not produce sufficient livestock, feed for livestock, fruits, and vegetables to meet the needs of local communities and farm families. There are markets for agricultural products within the valley district, and in laying the plans for future expansion of production careful consideration was given to

the competition of those now supplying local consumer needs.

The great value of land and the costs of irrigation will make it necessary for farmers to follow the most efficient methods in obtaining the maximum yields from the land. This is especially true in producing livestock feeds.

All the local committees recommended that county extension agents arrange for demonstrations showing the proper methods of clearing, leveling, and reclaiming the land for most efficient production. Other recommendations sponsored the organization of crop-improvement associations, cooperative ownership, and the improvement of farm-credit facilities within the area.

Among the planting recommendations made by the various committees were that not more than 50 percent of the land was to be planted to alfalfa, which is one of the best cash crops of the region; the production of livestock feed grains was to be increased, and also the number of head of livestock of various kinds to meet the needs of local markets.

Other recommendations treated the home food and feed needs of the individual farmers and their families, stressing the production of sufficient fruits and vegetables. A home garden, poultry, and milk supply were also recommended for every farm.

The plans provide for the future development of recreational centers and for additional training of young people through 4-H clubs.

New Mexico extension workers believe that they are aiding the farmers of the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district to fully enjoy rural life, to increase farm income, and to bring about the more efficient production of agricultural commodities to meet local market needs.

MORE than 300 young people have been employed in rural youth development work in New Mexico as a phase of the National Youth Administration program. Many types of constructive work have been undertaken by these young people in their counties and communities. When given the opportunity, some of the young people have obtained better jobs with other organizations, according to E. C. Hollinger, assistant director, New Mexico Extension Service.

Paving the Way

To Meet Changing Needs In North Carolina Homes

JANE S. McKIMMON,
Assistant Director of Extension,
North Carolina Extension Service

THE actual and contemplated changes in agricultural production in the South mean adjustment in living conditions as well as in farm procedure, and any forward-looking program in agriculture and home economics today must plan for the close cooperation of the farm and home agent.

The day has come when there is a compelling need of people with breadth of view and an ability to cooperate in the joint planning of a comprehensive program which considers the farm family's welfare as the goal of their efforts.

In the make-up of a real American family organization, the father has his own particular business dealing with earning an income for the family's support, and he may or may not call upon his wife for advice. The mother also has her particular work in managing the household machinery that order may obtain in the home and planning for the food needs may be done, and the husband may or may not be consulted regarding this procedure. But father and mother have a big joint responsibility in the welfare of the whole family, and it is here that all plans must be worked out jointly.

Joint Responsibility of Agents

As it is with the farm family, so it is with the extension family. A farm agent must give much of his time to production, marketing, and farm management, and a home agent must give a big portion of her efforts to instruction in good home practices—the family's nutrition, selection, and preparation of food, clothing, house furnishings, and home management.

But there is a joint responsibility for the man and woman agent in those things which mean health: recreation, child development, family relationship, the family's income, economic production of the family's food supply, beautification of the farmstead, and those time savers—water in the home and heat and electric

power. There is, too, that convenient workshop, the kitchen, which the man's strong arm must help to bring about, and above all, there is the coming together of farm people in cooperative effort for the good of the community.

There is obviously the economic side which entails planning together on the farm and in the home. Women and children are not only a part of the home life, but they are part of the farm enterprise as well, and planning to produce an income from the farm and how that income is to be expended is the concern of the whole family.

One of the things that the present situation has taught a farm woman is that not all the wealth produced on the farm is in the value of cash crops; it lies in the planned food supply for the family as well. Therefore, when she and her husband consider the family budget it means: (1) What are the family's needs? (2) What part can the farm supply? (3) What part must be paid for in cash?

Any well-planned farm procedure, therefore, must include the woman and her ability to determine family needs and how to budget to meet them.

On the economic side the farm woman has become actually an income earner as exemplified in the home-demonstration curb markets and in shipments of standardized poultry and other farm products outside the county. There is a big opportunity here for close cooperation of the home and farm agents in such problems as finding a suitable place for women's markets, producing new and salable things for marketing, and standardizing packs and methods.

Selling together in their own markets has brought forcibly to the minds of farm women the advantages of cooperative marketing, and a woman is able to counsel with her husband advisedly when he is asked to pool his interest with his neighbors in the cooperative selling of his crops.

Perhaps, after outlining just where a farm woman fits into the economics of the farm this might be the place to discuss the soil conservation program now being outlined in the counties and the farm woman's relation to it.

In the county planning committee I note that women may be appointed to membership. This is as it should be, but I hope the reason for a woman's appointment as a part of the planning group will be because she is capable of contributing ideas and not because someone has said that women should be added.

In the county discussion groups, however, it would be the part of wisdom to invite the farm woman along with her husband in each county that both may be informed on the land-utilization plans for the county. Undoubtedly the woman is a big factor in the final decision on any farm procedure, and it is the part of wisdom to counsel with her in farm plans.

On the family side, the cooperation of farm and home agent is as desirable as it is on the economic side. There is no doubting a father's and mother's interest in child development and family relationship and the education which might fit parents for their job. The main difficulty here lies in the fact that many of the farm and home agents lack special training along these lines, and the North Carolina Extension Service has no family relationship specialist to help in the situation.

However, there are enough trained agents working with discussion groups to slow what might be possible in the development of family discussion in future planning.

Following out the idea that real agricultural adjustment looks to the adjustment of living conditions as well, the State rural electrification program has been wholeheartedly supported by forward-looking home and farm agents; and those great timesavers, water and light, bring to the farm family the leisure for some of the joys and educational advantages of community life.

Community Recreation

One of the big demands today is joint planning for community recreation. In fact, the home demonstration division has had so many calls for recreation leaders' schools that we have not been able to find the people to conduct them.

(Continued on page 93)

T. V. A. Coordinates Activities

Working With the Extension Service for

A Single Agricultural Program

COOPERATION is the spirit of the age. The Tennessee Valley Authority is conducting a gigantic cooperative enterprise, planned to promote the agricultural rehabilitation of the valley area and the general welfare of its people. The water, which has been destroying the soil through erosion, is harnessed to produce electric energy which, in turn, is used to manufacture fertilizers, helping to produce crops to control and prevent erosion. To achieve the desired end, T. V. A. early in its history decided to utilize to the fullest extent the cooperation of all official agencies working toward the same goals in the valley.

One of the responsibilities of the Authority is watershed protection. This involves land-use readjustments through substitution of new crops and cropping systems, aided by proper fertilization. The readjustment called for the growing of soil-holding crops, such as closely sown pasture and hay grasses, legumes, and small grains (especially winter grains) in place of the erosion-promoting cultivated row crops such as corn, cotton, tobacco, and soybeans.

This was directly in line with the recommendations of the Extension Service in these States, so by joining forces T. V. A. has given the Extension Service an opportunity to put on a strong soil-conservation, crop-adjustment, and fertilizer-demonstration program which they long have desired but have been unable to finance completely.

The first step in the cooperation between the Authority and the Extension Service was the formulation of a cooperative agreement covering this program of crop adjustment and fertilization to be carried out under the direction of the county agents. To make possible the enlarged program, an assistant county agent was stationed in each approved county within the Tennessee River watershed to promote the fertilizer demonstrations and the terracing demonstrations. These assistant county agents are selected jointly but appointed, supervised, and paid by the Extension Service. At the end of each month their salaries and expenses are vouchered to the Authority for reimbursement to the Extension Service. Usually, a district supervisor is provided, on the same terms, for each 10 counties or fraction thereof.

When its program of land-use adjustment was first considered, the Authority asked the advice of the State agricultural colleges as to what fertilizers were essential to the success of improved cropping practices. Their decision was that phosphate was the limiting factor in much of the area. On the basis of this conclusion, the program of research, experiments, and demonstrations with phosphates was launched.

The fertilizer demonstrations are of two different kinds. The first is a central demonstration farm (farm-unit demonstration) in each selected community in the counties approved. The second involves lesser demonstrations called "area demonstrations" on the farms of participating farmers in the area surrounding the central demonstration farm.

Community Central Demonstration Farm

The county agent and his assistants first encourage the farmers of a given community to organize a community soil-conservation association. A community may comprise a large or small local watershed or portions of several such watersheds. The association, aided by the assistant agent, selects as the community central demonstration farm a centrally located, easily accessible farm, representative of the major soil type and system of farming in that community and operated by a progressive farmer. This farmer, aided by the agent and the association, outlines a plan for readjustment of acreages and cropping methods on his farm to provide for a satisfactory program of soil protection and soil enrichment through the use of hay and pasture grasses and legumes and winter small grains. The farmer agrees with his neighbors of the community conservation association to continue the program for at least 5 years. His plan, after approval by the county agent, is submitted to the State director of extension for analysis of its relation to the general plan of agricultural development for the State or county and for final approval.

For these demonstration farms the Authority agrees to furnish phosphate fertilizers, without charge except for freight, in quantity sufficient for a standard application of 20 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre per year for agreed-upon acreages of approved crops. The eligible acreage depends on the effectiveness of the soil protection afforded by a given crop, and the rate of the initial application depends on the period during which the land will be so used, the allotments in each State being determined by the State authorities. Under this procedure, the phosphates essentially become a subsidy for a desirable adjustment of cropping systems.

The Director of Extension certifies to the Authority the kinds and quantities of phosphate fertilizers needed under the agreement, specifies the dates for shipment, and designates the representative of the community association to whom the shipment should be made. The farmers' association makes arrangements for the collection and payment of the freight charges and for storage and distribution of the fertilizers. At the end of 1935 there were nearly 3,900 of these farms in operation in 107 counties of 7 States, with a total acreage of more than 670,000 acres.

The agreement provides for weekly reports by the assistant county agents and the district supervisors to the Director of Extension. These weekly reports, and also progress reports by the Extension Service at the end of each 6-month period, are made available to the Authority. The soil-conservation associations are required to maintain satisfactory records of the progress of demonstrations and of the finances of the association.

Area Fertilizer Demonstrations

The area fertilizer demonstrations are handled by the assistant county agent and the State extension director in much the same way as those on the central demonstration farms. No farm plan need be submitted for approval, however,

Here is where farmers, the land-grant colleges of seven States, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Tennessee Valley Authority are working shoulder to shoulder to recapture soil fertility and to restore profitable farming.

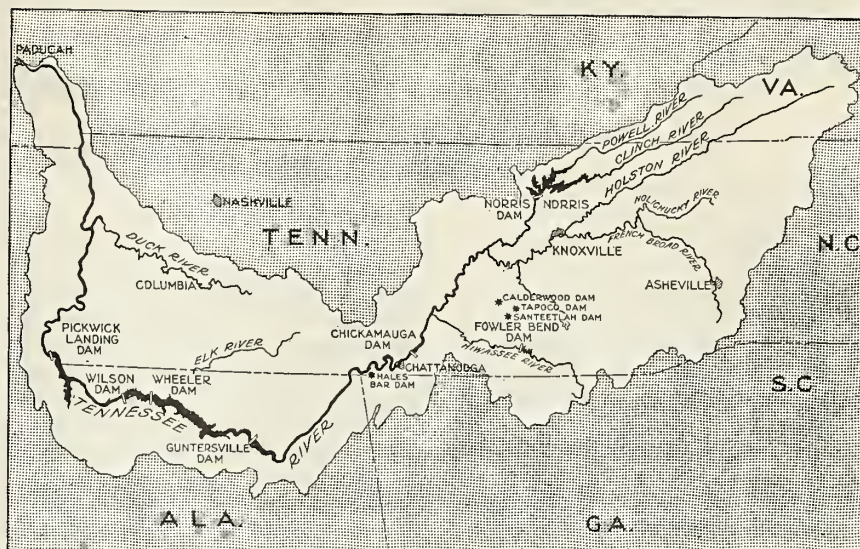
but the phosphate is furnished for use on agreed-upon acreages of one or more of the approved crops. Reports are required as in the other case.

Such farms were in operation at the end of 1935 in 57 counties in 6 States. The total number was 2,400 with a total area of nearly 230,000 acres. The two kinds of demonstration farms totaled about 6,300 with a combined acreage of 900,000 acres.

In the field of research, the cooperative plan calls for soil surveys in all of the counties of the valley area. The soil surveys already were a cooperative enterprise of the State colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture, but, by agreement with the Authority, they now became three-way cooperative work in the area affected. The contracts provided that these valley States should concentrate their soil surveys in the somewhat more than 120 counties in the T. V. A. area until all such counties had been covered by modern surveys. In return, the Authority agreed to help finance such surveys over a 3-year period to an amount agreed upon. The surveys were begun in the spring of 1935 and have progressed as rapidly as weather handicaps and lack of trained personnel permit. The unusually severe winter has been a big obstacle in this work.

The second line of research activity concerns the value and use of new and improved fertilizer products. Extensive cooperative research has been undertaken at the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station on the development of new forms of phosphate fertilizers and on new processes of manufacture. In all seven of the valley States there have been inaugurated extensive 5-year studies on the use and value of different forms of phosphate fertilizer on different crops growing on many different soils.

This comprehensive program has been made possible by an efficient plan of co-operation. A regional coordinating committee was appointed early in the history of T. V. A., representing the land-grant colleges of the seven States affected, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, which was to work out a plan of cooperating with the Authority. Dean Thomas P. Cooper of the Kentucky College of Agriculture has served



as chairman of this committee. The Department of Agriculture also created a departmental coordinating committee composed of representatives of bureaus having field activities. Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of Extension Service, was made chairman of this committee.

The formulation of a workable program was facilitated by a memorandum of understanding signed by the organizations proposing to cooperate. The agreement called for the designation in each co-operating State of a State contact officer, appointed by the director of the experi-

ment station and the director of the Extension Service. This officer is essentially the State representative on the regional coordinating committee. A three-man coordinating committee representing all three agencies also was created and provision made for an executive secretary. Dr. Carleton R. Ball was appointed to fill this latter position on May 1, 1935.

A clear understanding of the objectives and the methods by which they were to be attained by all parties concerned has done much to insure the success of this tremendous venture in cooperation.

Sponsoring 4-H Members Improves Potatoes

NINETEEN hundred and thirty-five was the eleventh year that the La Porte Kiwanis Club has sponsored the 4-H potato club in La Porte County, Ind. This year there were 74 boys who were members of the club. During the 11-year period, 1925-35, inclusive, 633 boys have taken part in this cooperative project.

Each first-year boy is sponsored by an individual Kiwanian, who furnishes 2 bushels of the 4 bushels of certified seed which the club boy receives. In the fall the club boy repays his Kiwanian sponsor by returning 3 bushels of selected eating potatoes to him. A total of 2,701 bushels of certified seed has been provided club members during this 11-year period. This year the 31 first-year members received 124 bushels of certified seed.

Of the 74 boys enrolled in the project this year, 61 will complete their work.

These 61 boys grew 18½ acres, and 2,300.5 bushels of potatoes for an average yield of 124.3 bushels per acre. The high yield at the rate of 455.9 bushels per acre was produced by Robert Burdine, of Galena Township. Ten boys succeeded in producing yields which exceeded 160 bushels per acre.

"This project has had a very definite influence upon the potato-growing practices of La Porte County farmers. The use of certified seed stock and effective control of insect pests through spray programs have increased materially. The exhibits of the high-quality potatoes grown by the boys have served to make the public aware of the fact that desirable potatoes are being grown by La Porte County farmers", says E. L. Hartman, county club agent, La Porte County, in reporting the value of the project.

1,200 Miles of Trees

To Insulate Wisconsin County from Sandstorms and Turn Bleakness to Beauty

A 10-YEAR shelterbelt project points the way to a new era in farming in Waushara County, Wis., according to County Agent E. A. Jorgensen. As these shelterbelts are planted, a new kind of farming will gradually develop. The layout of the farm will need to be changed, making long and narrow fields from 10 to 20 rods wide, giving the benefit of strip farming in addition to the shelterbelts. In contrast to our forefathers, who cut the forest cover and mined the soil, the farmers of today will be putting back forest cover and rebuilding the soil. More of the crop acres will be planted in alfalfa which will make for a longer crop rotation and fewer plowed acres. Fewer crop acres will be needed because these acres will be producing larger yields. These miles of shelterbelts on 40 lines should, in a few years, completely transform Waushara County into one of the beauty spots of the State as well as prevent further sandstorms.

Records kept at the Hancock Experiment Station from 1921 to 1933 indicate the recurrence of sandstorms in Waushara County every spring. Some of the farsighted pioneers had left belts of trees for protective purposes. In more recent years a few farmers pooled orders for trees through rural community organizations and, with the assistance of the extension foresters, planted them as shelterbelts. In 1928 an experimental and demonstrational shelterbelt was planted at the Hancock Experiment Station by Fred Wilson, then extension forester, and A. R. Albert, director of the station. In 1929 the Junior Forest Rangers of Waushara County were organized through the suggestions and assistance of Wakelin McNeel, assistant 4-H club leader. Since then, the Junior Forest Rangers have planted many miles of shelterbelts.

The erosion problems became acutely county-wide in May 1934 when the incomes of more than 1,000 farmers of Waushara County were swept away with the havoc of a 2-day dust storm laying barren 30,000 acres of fertile fields.

Based upon the excellent results experienced from extension demonstrational plantings, an appeal for assistance was

made to the Wisconsin Conservation Commission. A conference was held with extension officials to determine the number of farmers interested in a shelterbelt program, to ascertain the kind and number of trees needed, and to formulate plans as to the planting and upkeep of these trees.

Consequently, a W. E. R. A. project was set up in Waushara County with the conservation department area forester in charge. In the light-soil area of the county 1,700 farms were mapped out. Blueprints were made on a township basis, showing layouts, topography, existing timber, and shelterbelts. Tabulations from this survey reveal that 98 percent of the farmers visited were extremely interested in the program and suggested many of the proposed shelterbelts indicated on these maps. It was estimated that 3,000,000 evergreen transplants

would be needed to plant 1,200 miles of shelterbelts.

More than half of the farmers selected a combination of Scotch and Norway pine. They chose the Scotch pine because these trees retain their lower limbs, and the Norway pines because they grow so tall. Evergreens were found to be more desirable for shelterbelts than the broadleaved species, such as oak or maple, because they retain their foliage the year round and do not sap the adjoining land. Good crops were often found growing into the lower branches of the evergreens already planted.

With County Agent Jorgensen and Extension Forester Fred Trenk demonstrating how to set out shelterbelts, 301 farmers planted 143 miles of evergreen shelterbelts in 1935, planting 228,197 trees. The trees were planted 6 feet apart in a series of rows at intervals of 8 feet, each belt usually consisting of three rows.

"Many more miles would have been planted had the trees been available", states Mr. Jorgensen, "but it takes 3 to 4 years to grow these trees; therefore, it will be next fall and in the spring of 1937 when the big planting program will be inaugurated. At that time farmers expect to plant 400 miles per year, using a million trees annually."

4-H Club Improves Pecan Crop

4-H CLUB members in Creek County, Okla., have learned to graft native pecans. A pecan-grafting program has been conducted in Creek County for the past 5 years by Edd Roberts, farm agent. This county ranks in the first five largest pecan-producing counties in Oklahoma.

The 4-H club members learn to do the pecan grafting by actual practice, and the entire program is carried on cooperatively. Pecan-grafting wood is cut, stored, and labeled cooperatively during February, and the grafting is done in May. The beeswax, grafting cloth, and other materials are purchased collectively and handled by the county farm agent. Every club member has access to a reasonable number of pecan scions for grafting and material for doing pecan-grafting work.

Trees that were grafted near each club center 5 years ago are now producing

pecans. The club boys have had an opportunity to observe the trees for 5 years. In the winter the trees are pruned, giving club members an opportunity to learn how to prune trees. Through this cooperative program the club members have had an opportunity to learn the work, obtain the material, and actually do pecan-grafting work on their fathers' farms.

"These 4-H club members have learned a profession, and they have improved the trees and the quality of pecans that are being produced in Creek County by this cooperative 4-H club movement", says Mr. Roberts.

During the past 5 years, 15,000 pecan scions have been cut, stored, and grafted by 4-H club members. In 1935 a 4-H club pecan show was conducted, and certificates of honor were awarded for first, second, and third place for the best display of different varieties of paper-shell pecans.

My Point of View



Fits the Times

"Evaluating the day's program" has been an excellently chosen project for these hard times in Dawson County, Mont. It has helped members to plan methods of improving themselves and their homes and to set better standards for homemaking in family relationship and in the precious things that money cannot buy. As Mrs. Eva MacLean, president of our home-demonstration council, expressed it: "It helps to keep up our courage and to determine, in spite of all unfavorable and discouraging circumstances, that we're going to keep our homes on a high plane."

As a follow-up project, "goals in homemaking" served to assist homemakers in planning time and effort spent in their work as homemakers in such a way as to get greater returns and more lasting satisfaction. An effort in many homes was made to obtain more use of family-shared pleasures in the realm of books, music, and games, as a companion effort to obtaining cooperation in accomplishing the mechanical benefits necessary to a well-ordered home.—*Gwendolyn A. Watts, home demonstration agent, Dawson and McCone Counties, Mont.*

* * *

The Farm Visit

Everyone engaged in extension work recognizes the need of getting the fundamental principles of farm management to the farmers in a shape in which they can make use of them.

It is natural for the farmer to regard the job of running his farm a rather personal thing. He is not inclined to ask an extension agent many questions that have to do with his close-to-the-heart problems of management and mismanagement. It is one thing to send him a survey sheet or show him a comparison of the main factors affecting his farm business and compare them with a group of successful farms. It is another thing to sit down across the table from him and say, "Here are the figures on your production for last year, and they show your cows to be poor producers, your crop yields low, too small an enterprise, and not much

work accomplished with the labor available."

A frank discussion of the situation on each individual farm between the agent and the farmer would be highly desirable. One has a technical knowledge of the main things which make a successful farm business. The other has a working knowledge of the set-up of the individual enterprise under discussion. This method of obtaining figures on the farm business is rather expensive, as it necessitates more time and travel than meetings. Then, too, traveling conditions in this north country are not always the most desirable during the winter months when the farmers have the most time to devote to such things. In spite of the disadvantages and effort necessary, I believe the farm visit is the most practical method of carrying on a farm-management project. At least, it has been found so in Lamoille County.—*Frank Jones, county agricultural agent, Lamoille County, Vt.*

* * *

Tomorrow's Farmers

It's an old saying and true "As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined." Ideals and habits are formed much earlier than commonly believed. If we are to have good farmers in the tomorrows, we must begin by training the boys on the farm today. Those who are to solve the problems of agriculture in the future must be trained for the task today. Agriculture, more than any other industry, has suffered from a lack of trained leaders, new ideas, and new ideals. 4-H club work furnishes the training ground for the development of the proper kind of leadership for the future.—*J. L. Liles, county agricultural agent, Jefferson County, Ala.*

* * *

Our Friend, the Editor



Twenty-two years of service as an agricultural college editor have left me with the ineradicable conviction that agricultural and home demonstration extension workers have no better friends or aids than newspaper editors. The local newspaper editor's individual welfare is dependent absolutely on his community's welfare. In nearly every part of the country community welfare is wholly dependent on

farm welfare. The local newspaper editor knows these things. He knows, too, that his newspaper can do great things for the promotion of farm and community welfare. What he needs, and craves, is intelligent and unfailing help in such promotional effort. In this last-named fact lies the extension worker's great opportunity.

This opportunity calls for four things from the extension worker: Some preparatory training in the art of newspaper writing and copy preparation; constant alertness in the development of farm and home material for publication; unfailing regularity in the distribution of such material to the papers of the territory to be reached; and frequent conferences with editors.

Nearly all agricultural colleges offer the kind of preparatory training needed. The graduate who fails to get such training, however, need not be discouraged; he, or she, can get special coaching from the college or extension editor, and a little supplementary study will fit one fairly well for the kind of writing needed. Alertness in the development of material means alertness for the material most needed, not just alertness for material to fill up a given amount of newspaper space. The questions a county agent is asked by his own people each week, for example the activities of the different farm organizations; the county agent's own plans and accomplishments—all furnish a wealth of material. The problem is really to know what to omit rather than to know what to use. Regularity in getting material to editors early is also essential. Early copy simplifies the problems of the editors and creates good will toward the county agent. Frequent contacts with editors enable editors to develop news items of their own and help to keep the editor informed as to his client's problems and needs; they make the editor a part of the agricultural community's forces.

There may be editors in agricultural communities that would not agree with the foregoing, but it has been my good fortune never to have met one. Services to one's local newspapers will result in a more than compensating service from the editor to the extension worker. Extension worker and country editor have a common task. The extension worker who fails to do his part for the editor is missing a golden opportunity.—*W. P. Kirkwood, formerly editor, Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.*

Wanted—More Local News

Local Extension Reporters Learn to Write the News

Telling the world about extension work and its results is a new and popular project in Kansas where a total attendance of more than 1,350 persons was recorded at 44 news-writing schools held during the winter months of 1935-36.

Schools for the elected reporters of 4-H clubs and farm bureau women's units were first held in the State during the winter of 1934-35 in connection with a series of agricultural adjustment discussions in 15 counties. So evident an improvement in local publicity resulted that strictly news-writing schools were scheduled in 20 counties during the past winter.

Two all-day schools were held in each county under the supervision of an assistant extension editor. The first was devoted to study of the fundamentals of news writing, the discussion method with a prepared outline being used. A part of the afternoon session of the school was a talk or demonstration to provide the reporters with a subject about which they could write a news story. These stories were then read aloud and criticized by the group.

The second school in each county was devoted mainly to a study of feature writing, with special emphasis being given the subject of writing short feature items about examples of results in each reporter's home community. This idea—first suggested by the editor of a small Kansas weekly newspaper—was heartily taken up by the reporters at the schools who volunteered to write several such items apiece during the current year.

Foremost among the results of the work is a vast improvement in the reports of the meetings as submitted to the newspapers by reporters who attended the schools. Putting into practice the suggestions offered at the news-writing schools, these reporters have succeeded in introducing almost endless variety into their stories by endeavoring to begin each lead with the most interesting circumstances or happening at the meeting concerned.

This improvement in quality of reports submitted has caused several editors to give such stories better positions in their papers. An example is found in Ford County where the Dodge City Globe now runs the women's unit and 4-H club reports as regular news stories with indi-

vidual news headlines. Formerly, these items were lumped together in the society columns because there was nothing in the reports to differentiate them from meetings of strictly social organizations.

Agents in several counties have also reported a distinct pick-up in the number of meeting reports written and published.

Both of these results can be attributed directly to an increased interest in the reporter's job on the part of the reporter. Every effort was made to keep the atmosphere at the news-writing schools informal and to make the subject matter interesting through the use of illustrative examples with direct and practical application to the problems of organization reporters. Through studying these tricks of the trade and through mentally dissecting the meetings of their own organizations to discover the happenings in which the people of the county at large would be interested, the reporters received a clearer impression of their own important part in the business of gathering the day's news and a more vivid realization of their responsibility to their organizations. Perhaps the key to the success of news-writing schools anywhere is that they make reporting more interesting for reporters.

Young Farmers Respond To News Letter

A news letter sent to a selected list of young farmers in New Hampshire brought responses from 115 of them. One third of the number were in organized youth clubs. The mailing list was made up by the county club agents and included those young farmers in the county who were living on farms and were energetic and progressive. The letter, prepared by S. W. Hoitt, told about the farm-accounting contest for young farmers, offered the extension account books, the extension economic publication entitled "The Farm Pocketbook", a reading course on a number of agricultural subjects, and a list of farm and home bulletins. A card, with return address, was sent with the letter, making it easy to request any of these services. Of the 115 farmers who returned cards, 43 expressed a desire to enroll in the farm-account contest, 31 asked for the poultry account book, and 53 for the general account book; 101 asked to be on the mailing list for "The Farm Pocketbook", 73 asked for a reading course, and 87 for a circular listing the farm and home bulletins.

Rural Editors Prefer Local News

Forty-one percent more extension news would be printed by Arkansas rural weekly newspapers if county and home demonstration agents would localize all news material handed to their newspapers. This was revealed in a study recently made of data obtained from 107, or 70 percent, of the rural editors in Arkansas by J. V. Highfill, extension statistician, and Kenneth B. Roy, agricultural editor, both of the College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas.

The unanimous preference of the editors was expressed for news material with particular reference to their counties over news releases sent out directly from the State office.

The editors from whom data were obtained stated that they printed on an average a total of 3,092 column inches of extension news per week when news releases from the State office were depended on principally with some news coming from the county and home demonstration agents. The editors, the study shows, would print an average of 4,364 column inches, or 41 percent more extension news if practically all the news releases were given to them by the county extension agents and prepared with a local angle.

Stories dealing with results obtained by local farmers are more in demand than the informative type of story which is largely subject matter with local application. However, both types of stories are important, but the majority of editors preferred result stories.

News stories written in a short, concise manner but of sufficient length to adequately cover the subject seem to be the most desirable from the country editor's viewpoint.

Most editors favor the double-spaced typewritten story, as some complained that mimeographed stories were often blurred and hard to read.

More than 50 percent of the editors named Monday as the most desirable day for county extension agents to deliver their news to the newspaper office. Promptness in getting copy to editors was emphasized by practically all editors surveyed. The two outstanding points concerning county extension news which were brought out by this study were: Localize all possible extension news releases and deliver promptly to editors on Monday, or the day specified by editors.

**Keeping Senior Members Interested,
Says O. D. Sands, Ohio County Agent, Is . . .**

An Important 4-H Problem

IT IS generally agreed that boys and girls at the age of 16 and upward are facing the most serious problems of adjustment during their lifetime. Yet very little effort has been made to work out a suggestive vocational program which includes a variety of choices.

Our young people probably succeed and fail, not altogether on the basis of their intelligence but on how well their personal problems can be adjusted. Club work provides opportunity for considerable self-analysis and self-exploration by members in order that they may be able to discover abilities and disabilities, their likes and dislikes. Through participation in projects, club meetings, camps, demonstrations, older group conferences, the social good sportsmanship and the cooperative phases of life are stimulated. This educational service, voluntary in nature, aids members in developing attitudes of life consistent with the 4-H club motto, "Making the Best Better."

The problem facing most of us is how to interest and hold the membership of the senior group. This age group is full of energy, wants responsibility, likes recreation, and enjoys being together. Regular meetings are important. Musical games, quadrilles, songs, and discussions provide an opportunity for expression and enjoyment.

One activity used in Miami County, Ohio, to offer responsibility is the 4-H junior fair board which has been operating for 7 years. The board is composed of an older boy and girl from each township who are elected by club members. The county exhibit, with space provided for club work, along with the annual county fair is one good method of showing just what 4-H club work offers to young people. The responsibility of managing their own fair is really appreciated by this group. In accordance with the number of years completed, awards in the form of pins, bracelets, pendants, pencils, chevrons, rings, and educational tours are provided for 4-H club members instead of cash.

Two years ago the senior 4-H club members organized into a county group known as the 4-H Circle. Those eligible to membership include all active enrolled 4-H club members 16 to 20 years of age,

all ex-club members 21 years of age and over, as well as all present and past club advisers.

Regular monthly meetings are conducted at which time programs are definitely planned by committees. All programs include at least 1 hour of recreation.

This group initiated and sponsored their first county youth institute last March. The theme was "Making the Most of Living." The program was conducted in discussion form with specialists from Ohio State University assisting.

Another new activity was the county senior 4-H camp. The program included group discussions, vesper, campfire, swimming, and recreational activities.

Our results have been encouraging. More than 1,000 boys and girls were enrolled in 4-H club work last year for the first time. Approximately 300 of this number were 15 to 20 years of age.

Perhaps one way to solve the problems facing senior groups today will be through cooperation, guided by good sound reasoning and careful planning.

I am convinced that guidance work in its truest sense demands the best personalities and the best training of any profession, because one is dealing with individual mental reaction and personal problems of a group of individuals at an age when they are anxiously and earnestly ready to learn to do by doing.

They Make Electricity Safe in the Home

To comply with requests for assistance in the care and operation of electric household equipment, a round of demonstrations was held in Tulare County, Calif. Preparatory to the demonstrations, the extension specialist in agricultural engineering held a training meeting for project leaders. The 14 method demonstrations were attended by 221 women.

An interesting report on the effect of this training came from an agent for the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He noticed as he made his farm calls that women showed more knowledge about electricity, especially wiring and fuses. He asked how it happened and was told about the meetings. He was so

much impressed with the value of the work that he called on the home demonstration agent to compliment the Agricultural Extension Service on its splendid educational program which he felt would help to prevent fires and injuries caused from electricity.

A total of 153 women reported adopting one or more suggestions made. These practices adopted were varied. Greater care in connecting appliance cords, using the correct size of fuses, buying better-quality extension cords, repairing old irons, eliminating shock hazards—as putting nonconducting material or metal chains on light switches in bathrooms, operating stoves and refrigerators more economically. Five women used the county oven thermometer to check their thermostats.

Paving the Way

(Continued from page 87)

With the coming of the home demonstration clubhouses to more than 117 small farm communities in North Carolina, and the fact that 149 other projects have gone forward through the Federal W. P. A., there will be many suitable places for plays, games, forum discussion, and for other community get-togethers of all kinds in North Carolina.

I think I can say with truth that there is nothing that has spread extension influence more widely over the county than social meetings which bring the old and young together in joyous recreation. And I am glad to say that plans are being made to systematically carry leaders' recreation schools to every organized county.

I have outlined here some of the concrete ways in which farm and home agents have worked together to bring about real adjustment of the farm and the home, but perhaps no greater cooperation can be shown than that which springs from the wholesome respect which farm and home agents have for each other and the mutual understanding of the difficulties to be encountered in any plan of cooperation between people so heavily loaded with work.

The friendly understanding of the agents is reflected in the friendly spirit of the people with whom they work, and the extension family stands or falls in a county, as does any other family, according to the cooperation of the family heads.

It is good to feel that in the better adjustment of things which go to make up farm life the extension family is not a house divided against itself.

A Good Market Day



Martha L. Eder, home demonstration agent, admires the Hawaiian products offered for sale.

ELEVEN extension clubs, with 45 women and girls as cooperators, sold \$300 worth of products at the semiannual marketing day held at the Lihue Parish Hall, Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii, Saturday, March 21. This was the sixth marketing day held under the direction of the home demonstration agent, Martha L. Eder. The semiannual affairs are planned to help the members of the various home extension clubs to sell home-made products so as to supplement the family incomes.

The first marketing days were planned so as to encourage the women of the various nationalities to produce articles for sale that they already knew how to produce well and have quantities enough so that they might sell them to help out with the family incomes.

The Hawaiian women have a number of handicraft articles that the people are anxious to buy, and the marketing days provide a time and place for any interested buyers to see a display and select what they need. Most of the Japanese women sew very well, and they have specialized more or less in clothing, particularly for infants and children. The Portuguese women are good cooks, and there is always a demand for the Portuguese sweet bread and their other home-cooked products. The Filipino women do exquisite embroidery. The marketing work has developed these talents and raised the general quality level. Demonstrations for improving quality have been given at the regular extension-club meetings. Home calls and illustrative material have helped those interested.

Each woman is her own saleslady and, with the help of the extension agents, determines prices. The women usually arrive at 8 o'clock in the morning, and until 10 o'clock they are busy putting up their display, putting on price tags, and getting ready for the day's business. At 10 o'clock the doors are opened for the

sale which continues until late in the afternoon.

Some of the products offered for sale were corsage bouquets and cut flowers; baked goods; preserves, such as roselle jelly, guava jelly, pineapple-papaya jam; oval and rectangular lauhala mats; coconut string holders; paper, silk, shell, and flower leis; koa-seed articles; hand-made clothing and embroidery; as well as many other articles.

The March sale had the greatest variety and best quality of any sale. The sales are previously advertised through the newspapers and through mimeographed letters sent out well in advance of the date.

Wyoming 4-H Clubs Adopt Wildlife Conservation

A new activity is being offered to Wyoming 4-H club members this year to be known as wildlife conservation. It will not be a separate project, such as clothing or poultry, but will be an activity which any and all club members may carry, either as individuals or in groups, along with their regular project work.

Club members may choose from a wide range of subjects which have some connection with the wildlife of the State. The activity will be divided into four main divisions, namely: (1) Big game and bird life, (2) waterfowl, (3) fish, and (4) forestry. Club members will be encouraged not only to study and appreciate all forms of wildlife resources but to carry out some definite piece of work having to do with the actual protection, restoration, or propagation of some form of wildlife.

The State Game and Fish Department of Wyoming is very much interested in this activity and has agreed to help finance and promote a certain amount of the work in the 4-H clubs. One activity that should appeal to young people in certain sections of the State is the propagation of the Chinese ring-necked pheasant. The State game and fish department has agreed to furnish setting eggs to responsible club members who will hatch and raise them, with the understanding that the department will buy them back from the club member when they are ready to be released for restocking purposes.

Another phase of the activity that may appeal to 4-H club members who are located on farms and ranches where there

is good water for fish rearing will be to take a certain quantity of fingerling trout which the game and fish department will furnish to responsible young people, to be grown to a certain size, when they will be bought back from the club member and used for restocking streams.

Circular Letters Fill in the Gaps

(Continued from page 81)

on most farms.' This past year farmers seemed to become suddenly conscious of the kind and amount of grass seed for the best hay production, and the kind and amount per acre of corn to grow for the best ensilage.

Letters, telephone calls, and office calls indicated clearly that farmers were thinking more seriously than ever about the farm practices discussed in the circular letters. Farmers would write, telephone, or call at the office, stating that they wanted to discuss further the subjects mentioned in the letters.

One thing that was very noticeable this past season was that at many meetings farmers would bring up some point for discussion that was mentioned in the crops letters. Many farmers followed the advice on early-cut hay and wondered why they had spent so much time in past years on the haying job during the hot summer. Vacations were taken this year for the first time by some farm families because the haying was over early and there was no other farm work urgent until silo filling.

Naturally, there were farmers who came to the office or wrote a letter to disagree on some of the ideas carried in the letters. The first step in solving any problem is to get people to think about it.

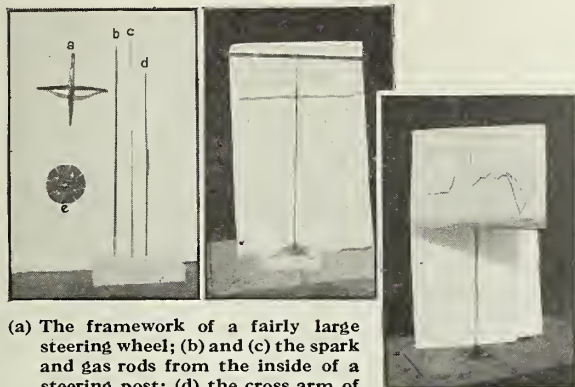
The circular letters sent out the last few years have brought more expression of commendation from our farmers than most any other phase of the work. The most popular reason for the appreciation was that the letters came at a time when the farmer had been thinking about the problem presented therein.

Circular letters do not necessarily curtail the use of other extension methods of bringing information to farm people, but materially add to the wider use and distribution of the information.

Circular letters can be misused in the manner of the campaign type, full of phrases and style that is so often found in cheap advertising circulars.

Any series of circular letters to be used on practical farm problems should be carefully planned and prepared as any other worth-while piece of extension work if we wish them to be well received.

Produces a Handy Chart Stand



(a) The framework of a fairly large steering wheel; (b) and (c) the spark and gas rods from the inside of a steering post; (d) the cross arm of any convenient piece of wood; (e) the clutch plate which is optional.

Donald L. Saunders, district extension agent at Yakima, Wash., needed a chart stand. He made one which has been so handy that he decided to pass the good word along to other agents.

FOR THE past 4 or 5 years I have been searching for a chart stand. This search extended to the major stores of Seattle and elsewhere. I tried to get information as to where stands being used by the State staff office were purchased, but the information was not available. In fact, a chart stand of the proper kind seemed to be a rare article.

During the past few years I have had to resort to the hanging of my charts on the backs of pianos and on chairs standing on tables. I have tacked them on the walls, pinned them on curtains, and even used volunteers to hold the charts so that they could be seen.

Finally, with a heavy schedule of meetings ahead of me, I decided that I had to have a chart stand and left the office one afternoon in search of material from which to construct one. I headed for a car-wrecking outfit, and, after walking around the yard among the many parts of wrecked automobiles, I found enough material which, when put together in the proper manner, made a very efficient and satisfactory stand. The total cost for the discarded parts was 10 cents, and with 2 hours' labor and some left-over top dressing I had a stand that was just about what I wanted.

The parts needed for this stand are a fairly large steering wheel, the spark and gas rods from the inside of a steering post, and a clutch plate.

To construct the stand, first drive a short section of a broom handle into the hole in the steering wheel, then drill a hole the size of the larger rod in this piece

of wood. The rods from the inside of the steering post fit one into the other and make a splendid extension. The larger rod is fitted into the plugged steering wheel, and the stand is ready for the cross arm on which to tack the charts. Any piece of wood about the size of a lath can be used. For the rack shown, I cut down a piece of lumber from the thickness of about three-fourths of an inch to about three-eighths of an inch. As can be seen in the illustration, I left a thick portion in the center where I drilled a hole the size of the smaller rod.

By fitting the cross arm on the smaller rod, the stand is about ready for use. The rods fit snugly one within the other, and the extension can be kept in place by slipping a rubber band around the smaller rod. Other devices can easily be made to keep the cross arm at the right height.

The clutch plate, which is optional, is fastened upon the section of broom handle on the under side of the steering wheel base and is used only to add weight to the base of the stand.

I have used this stand for a large number of meetings recently and find that it helps my discussion immensely.

New Electric Lines

One of the most important projects promoted by the Extension Service in Boyd County, Ky., last year was the rural electrification program covering 5 miles of territory and benefiting 125 rural families, reports County Agent Joe Hurt. In getting started the agent

called together two bankers, the rural superintendent, and representatives of the local power company, and together they initiated the electric extension completed in the summer of 1935 as the first rural power line in Boyd County. It required community meetings, mass meetings, and close cooperation of 90 of the 125 families along the proposed route, as well as the farm bureau, the home-makers' clubs, and all county extension leaders, to put the plan across.

"The washing machines, electric irons, water pumps, churns, stoves, radios, refrigerators, milking machines, as well as lights, not only add to the value of the home and rural life but have stimulated business for these commodities," comments Mr. Hurt.

The extension committee is now making some progress on a 28-mile project extending from the end of the 5 miles to the Lawrence County line which would serve another 125 families.

"Last year rural electrification was placed in three communities in Grant County, Ark.," states Bernice Larkin, home demonstration agent. Prattsville was the first to get electricity, and they put on a big celebration to commemorate the event. In this community 40 families had electric equipment installed. In the other two communities, Paxton had 16 installations and Poyen, 18. Since electricity has been available 16 radios have been bought and the communities have taken on new life.

"One thing especially noticeable in the homes which have installed electricity is the better arrangement of reading spaces for school children. Two or three reading lamps are seen where formerly the whole family crowded around one kerosene lamp," states Miss Larkin.

Books Reward the Reader.

(Continued from page 83)

Mark Twain's centenary, his life is used as a sample in the study of biography. In studying other people's lives, those of today realize that many human experiences are common to all and that the sacrifices which they are making and the hardships they are enduring have been shared alike by noted people on their road to fame.

In counties with home extension agents, 29 counties with 514 clubs, having an enrollment of 8,804 persons, are carrying the reading project. In counties without home agents, 23 counties with 47 clubs, having an enrollment of 831, are studying biography.

AMONG OURSELVES

THE PASSING of two veteran county agents, Zeno Moore of Edgecombe County, N. C., who died at his home in Whitakers, N. C., on February 3, and Charles R. Fillerup of Navajo County, Ariz., who died in Flagstaff, Ariz., on February 20, is an irreparable loss not only to the farmers of their own counties and States but to all extension workers.

Mr. Moore was appointed as county agent in Edgecombe County in 1910, after becoming interested in the demonstration idea of teaching as explained by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp. Through the years he has become known in his own State as the man who always recognized every new idea that might be of value to his people. After 23 years of county extension work, Mr. Moore wrote up some of his experiences for the Extension Service Review of January 1933. He finished his article with this sentence, typical of his many years of service: "I have worked on the principle that my job was: first, know that I'm right, then get somebody to do it."

Mr. Fillerup was appointed as county agent in the two counties of Apache and Navajo in 1915 when county extension work was first introduced into Arizona. These two counties covered an area about the size of the State of Connecticut. His work in these two counties which, during his 20 years of service, developed into a prosperous farming country from a pioneer beginning was described in the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW of July 1932 under the title "Teamwork in Two Arizona Counties."

The Extension Service owes a debt of gratitude to these two county agents whose lives were devoted to the extension ideal.

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IN ORDER to learn the latest tailoring methods followed by experienced makers of men's and women's clothes, Edna E. Sommerfeld, clothing specialist of the Vermont Extension Service, recently apprenticed herself for a week's work in a Burlington tailor shop. She put these modern methods into practice in making a coat while in the shop, in preparation for holding a series of spring meetings on tailoring with rural women of Vermont.

Miss Sommerfeld has had long experience in making clothing and in teaching rural girls and women how to do so. Before joining the Vermont Extension Service staff at the beginning of the present year, she was clothing specialist for 11 years for the North Dakota Extension Service.

DR. C. B. SMITH, assistant director of extension work, celebrated his fortieth anniversary with the Department of Agriculture April 15. Coming to the Department in 1896, Dr. Smith worked on the Experiment Station Record. His next position was in the Office of Farm Management in charge of field studies and demonstrations embracing the newly developed county agent work in the Northwestern and Western States. In 1923 he became Chief of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work and, in 1932, assistant director of Extension Service.

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MR. BARNARD JOY, an experienced 4-H club agent, joined the staff of the section of extension studies and teaching of the Federal Extension Service April 16 to assist with field studies of 4-H club work and also studies of work with young people above the 4-H club age.

Mr. Joy is a native of Oregon where he was an outstanding 4-H club member. Following his graduation from the Oregon State Agricultural College he became boys' and girls' club agent for Ulster County, N. Y. In 1933-34 he was awarded a national 4-H club fellowship by the Payne fund of New York City. In addition to the 9 months of study with the United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. Joy has taken advanced work at Cornell University and the University of Maryland. For the past 4 months he has been associated with the rural rehabilitation division of the Resettlement Administration.

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WITH a greatly enlarged personnel and budget resulting from additional Federal funds, and realizing the need for research in extension, the Arkansas Extension Service recently appointed an extension statistician who is devoting his entire time to extension studies and research.

J. V. Highfill, formerly assistant agricultural editor with headquarters at Little Rock, was appointed to the position as extension statistician and his headquarters transferred to the College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

The work being done by the extension statistician in Arkansas is largely confined to two phases of work, administrative and supervisory studies and studies dealing principally with effectiveness and efficiency of extension methods and teaching. Of these two phases of work, problems for study which were more pressing and at the same time practicable of accomplishment are being studied.

IN BRIEF • • • • •

4-H Boys Profit by Corn Display

Achievement day at Lonoke, Ark., not only gave 4-H boys a chance to exhibit their products but provided a market for them as well. Each boy who had planted Neal's Paymaster corn had 10 ears and one peck of shelled corn on display. A total of 40 bushels was sold at \$2 a bushel.

More than 400 people visited the exhibits at Lonoke, says J. H. Dean, county agent of Arkansas County. The display was arranged in the courthouse, and cotton checks were being distributed at the same time, which added interest and variety to the scene.

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Leaders' Directory

A directory of 4-H club leaders in Marion County, Oreg., has been made up and sent out to each of the leaders in the county. At a recent leaders' meeting the suggestion for the directory was made, and it is proving a useful and interesting document. The list gives the name, address, project, and school district of each leader.

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Home Management for 4-H Girls

Suggested Procedure for Incorporating Home Management in the 4-H Club Program, a thesis prepared by Mildred Ives as a part of her work as holder of the Payne 4-H fellowship in 1934-35 is now available as Extension Circular 234 from the Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C.

Miss Ives, now a county home demonstration agent at Jackson, N. C., made a study of 163 rural girls in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina in relation to home-management problems and has written up the results for 4-H club workers.

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4-H Fair

Maricopa County, Ariz., held its tenth annual club fair on May 1 and 2 on the campus of the Arizona State Teachers' College. There were more than 4,000 exhibits and approximately 1,200 participants.

Fred Draper, assistant county agent in Maricopa County, was in direct charge of the program, assisted by Grace Ryan, home demonstration agent in Maricopa County.

Professional Improvement

EACH year the scope of extension teaching broadens. Starting with the intent of improving farm practices and increasing the farmer's income, extension has expanded into the farm home, the lives of the farm family, into the work of the rural community, and into the activities of the market place. In addition, extension forces concern themselves today with all State, national, and international matters that in any way touch on agriculture and rural life. Starting then with the very practical matter of making a better income, extension now concerns itself with the additional matters that stimulate the mind and make for a better life. Extension has thus developed into a great rural adult educational movement.

TWENTY years ago, 4 years of technical training in college in some measure met the needs of an extension agent. The man or woman taking up extension work today finds the need not only of a college degree but of 2 or 3 years' supplementary work in the background fields of economics, sociology, psychology, education, and philosophy; and, if he can add to that a knowledge of literature and the arts, he will the better be able to keep pace in some degree with the expanding need for knowledge in the extension field and the demands of rural people.

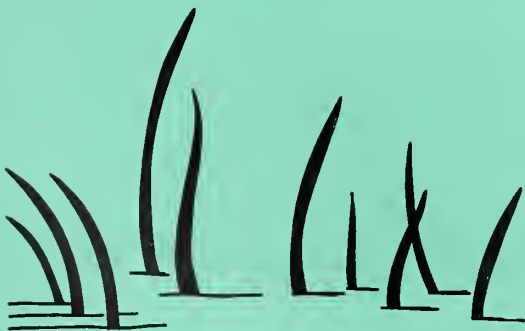
IT IS a wise extension worker who plans on going back to the college or university every few years for 4 to 6 months' or a year's work along the lines of his profession, and a wise State extension service that encourages such return and makes it possible through sabbatic leave, better extension organization, fair financial reward, and adequate professional recognition. Extension is developing great teachers. They need opportunity and encouragement for professional improvement in order that they may fulfill their own desires, grow with their job, and keep pace with the rural people they serve. May the numbers of extension agents taking sabbatic leave for professional advancement increase.

C. B. SMITH,

Assistant Director of Extension Service.



NEARLY all species of wild creatures are colorful and interesting, and many are allies of the farmer in his never-ending contest with destructive insects and rodents. Game may also contribute directly to the farm income through the sale of hunting privileges.



The United States Biological Survey is now conducting cooperative wildlife research and demonstration projects with nine land-grant colleges. Further information and a list of available publications will be supplied upon request.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
U. S. Department of Agriculture • Washington, D. C.

